

SUNDAY HAVOC

MRS. CARRIE NATION AND 500 WOMEN ON THE WARPATH.

Marched Through the Streets of Topeka in Military Style, with Swords and Sentinels Posted.

CARRIED HATCHETS AND AXES

SOME ARMED WITH MINING PICKS AND SLEDGE HAMMERS.

While Boys Carried a Battering Ram to Force in Doors of the "Strong-holds of Rum."

FASHIONABLE JOINT WRECKED

AND MIRRORS OF BARS STORED IN A LIVERY BARN BROKEN.

Mrs. Nation Arrested Four Times, but Soon Released—Threatens to Do More Damage To-Day.

TOPEKA, Feb. 17.—Mrs. Carrie Nation put in a busy day Sunday in Topeka, and as a result the capital city has experienced more genuine excitement than can be remembered by the oldest inhabitant. Mrs. Nation literally crammed the day full of exciting episodes; she succeeded in having the contents of a fashionable saloon smashed, broke into a cold storage plant in search of liquor, ruined the mirrors on several bars stored in a livery barn, addressed a large mass meeting of men and women, and was arrested four times. The last time the law laid its hands upon her was when Mrs. Nation emerged from the church where the mass meeting had been held. To-night Mrs. Nation announces that she will begin to-morrow morning where she left off to-day and will not rest until all the "joints" in Topeka have been closed.

This morning at 6 o'clock just as the big bell on the Church of Assumption tower was striking off the hour, Mrs. Nation, the famous "joint smasher," sallied forth from the Statehouse grounds at the head of three hundred men and women, all armed with hatchets and axes, and moved on to the "joints" of the city. Nobody but Mrs. Nation knew what plans she had laid. In the crowd were a large number of the students of Washburn College, some of the ministers of the city and a number of professional and business men. The crowd marched in perfect military order. There was no excitement. The men and women were following their recognized leader, whom they trusted implicitly. The company marched silently out of the Statehouse grounds, down Kansas avenue to the place on Sixth street kept by Ed Murphy.

When Murphy's place was reached the work of demolition was begun without delay. Mrs. Nation, brandishing a new hatchet, had started the onslaught, uttering words of deprecation against the "joint" keepers as she deftly sent her weapon through the first plate-glass window at hand. Others followed her lead quickly. Amid the shouts of the crusaders and the dictatorial commands of the policemen present trying to protect the property, glass was sent crashing to the ground on all sides. Next the door was smashed in with an axe, the interior entered and bar, kegs, bottles, mirrors and everything smashable was attacked. Hardly five minutes after Mrs. Nation had begun the smashing what was once a well furnished saloon was in complete ruins.

LOST NO TIME.

Mrs. Nation was arrested before she could strike a blow, and as she was led away shouted to her followers to continue the work. At the police station she was released promptly and hurried back to her work. She entered a livery barn in which some bars had been stored and smashed the mirrors. Then at the head of twenty-five of her stoutest hearted followers she went to the Moser cold storage plant and entered in search of some liquor she thought had been stored there. This time Mrs. Nation was arrested by the county authorities and taken to jail in a patrol wagon.

It was afternoon before she was released from jail on bond and after taking dinner with Sheriff Cook, she went to "the First Christian Church, where she was accosted by an officer with a warrant and taken to the county jail again. She stayed this time for two hours, and finally her bond was signed by one of the "jointists" of the city, a prominent negro politician.

The gathering of the clans at the Statehouse grounds was conducted with the utmost secrecy. Very few knew about the intended raid except those going to take part in it. At 4:30 o'clock dark, silent forms might be seen hurrying across the diagonal walks and the lawns of the Statehouse square toward the big, ghostlike building in which the business of the State is transacted. At every point of vantage in the grounds sentinels of the "army" were posted. These accosted each comer in true military style and obliged him to give an account of himself. If he wore a white handkerchief around his neck he was all right and was allowed to proceed, as the white handkerchief was the emblem worn by the crusaders.

"What is your company?" one would ask of the other.

"Company C. We meet over on the south steps of the Statehouse."

And so the questioning went on. Finally the army was massed in the dark, diagonal corridor under the east steps of the Capitol building, and calmly awaited the coming of their leader. As they waited, their numbers were augmented by many more men, who entered the Statehouse grounds, with a determined and grim look on their faces, and with axes slung over their shoulders. Two women came in with great mining

picks, and others had sledge-hammers. These weapons were too large for the women, who composed one-fifth of the party, and they carried bright hatchets. All the plans were made. Soon the electric lights on the streets went out and day began to break.

ARRIVAL OF THE LEADER.

"Where can Mrs. Nation be?" was asked in some anxiety. No answer could be given, other than that she had promised to be there at 5 o'clock. When the darkness had almost disappeared, two women could be seen in the distance running to the scene of the rendezvous. They were Mrs. Nation and Dr. Eva Harding, with whom she had stayed during the night. Mrs. Nation had actually overstepped herself by one hour.

Joint smashing, she explained, had got to be such an ordinary affair with her that she never had occasion to lose any sleep on account of the excitement it caused. "And then when I woke up," she added, "we did not hurry, as the doctor's clock was an hour slow. But we are here now. We will begin work at once, too. Get in line there, men and women. We must be about the Lord's work now. Get your hatchets ready and follow me."

And they did. Carrie Nation, the redoubtable "joint smasher," was the leader, and the people in the company promptly granted her slightest wish. Two by two, with no excitement, weapons in hand, they moved out on their mission of destruction. In the front proudly marched Mrs. Nation with her hatchet raised proudly. Behind her were Mrs. Rose Crist and Miss Madeleine Southard, who accompanied her on her trip to Chicago, and Dr. Eva Harding. Next came six Washburn College boys, bearing an immense battering ram. Three of the boys were on each side of the ram, which they held with one hand, and with the other they clutched a bright new hatchet that had been procured for them by Mrs. Nation. As they entered Kansas avenue some women wanted to stop and demolish a drug store, which has the reputation of selling liquor. Mrs. Nation demurred. She had other plans and meant to enforce them. She gave the order to march again and the crowd followed her as before.

As they passed another notorious place, the crowd wanted to stop again. But Mrs. Nation had not yet reached the desired point. The crowd turned the corner at (CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 4)

RAN INTO A WASHOUT

LIMITED EXPRESS TRAIN WRECKED AT MILLS CITY, NEV.

Fireman and Three Passengers Killed—Conductor, Engineer, Two Postal Clerks and a Woman Hurt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The Southern Pacific east-bound limited express, which left here at 10 A. M. yesterday, was wrecked at Mills City, Nev., this morning. The fireman and three passengers were killed. The conductor, engineer, one brakeman, two postal clerks and one passenger were injured.

—The Dead.—ADOLPH BISSINGER and WIFE, San Francisco. CLINTON R. COULTER, San Francisco. B. L. WHITTAKER, fireman.

—The Injured.—CONDUCTOR MARBLE, ENGINEER ABBEY, POSTAL CLERK SCHUYLER, and one of the postal clerks, whose parent were among the killed, slightly.

All the passengers were badly shaken up. The train ran into a washout, which was caused by a cloudburst. All east and west trains were abandoned for forty-eight hours.

Adolph Bissinger was a member of the firm of Bissinger & Co., dealers in wool, leather and hides. Clinton R. Coulter was the superintendent of the Pacific Coast Supply Company. The killed were in the composite car, which was telescoped by the sleeper. About sixty feet of track was washed out by the cloudburst.

FOR WANTON MURDERS

THOS. JACKSON, A NEGRO, LYNCHED AND HIS BODY RIDDLED.

Stabbed a Man in the Back and Butchered a Woman and Two Babies—Another Brutal Negro.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 17.—A negro named Thomas Jackson was lynched to-day at St. Peter, a station on the Texas & Pacific road, about twenty miles above this city, for a fiendish series of crimes. This morning at 9 o'clock he visited the home of Alexander Bourgeois, the engineer of the drainage machine on Belle Point plantation, some distance from the plantation quarters, going there on a railway tricycle. He told Bourgeois the manager wanted him, and the engineer mounted the tricycle with the negro. A little further on, Jackson stabbed the engineer in the back and threw the body into a ditch. He then returned to the house and butchered Mrs. Bourgeois and her two babies and ransacked the house. Two boys were visiting the family, and when they caught the first glimpse of the attack on Mrs. Bourgeois they hid in the woods. After the negro's departure the boys went to St. Peter and gave the alarm, returning with a mob of several hundred men. The negro was traced to his home and fully identified by the boys. He was hanged and his body riddled with bullets before the sheriff arrived.

Brained His Stepdughter.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 17.—Hall Frampont, a colored man, quarreled with his wife this evening and attempted to kill her. His stepdaughter, a girl of fifteen, took the part of her mother, when Frampont turned on her, seized a shotgun, chased her a block and shot her in the head and then beat her brains out with the stock of the weapon. Frampont is in jail, with a strong guard, as there is talk of lynching.

FOLDING BED VICTIM.

Retired Lumberman Caught in the Jaws of the Merciless Apparatus.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 17.—James Stewart, a retired lumberman, aged sixty years, was killed at his home in this city this morning by being caught in a folding bed. The supports of the bed did not rest squarely upon the floor, and in some way the heavy top of the bed fell, the edge striking Mr. Stewart and severing his spine.

TO SI-NGAN-FU

MILITARY EXPEDITION TO BE SENT TO CHINA'S NEW CAPITAL.

Military Commanders at Peking Notified by Count Von Waldersee to Prepare for a Long March.

IMPERIAL COURT TO BE AWED

AND COMPELLED TO ACCEPT THE TERMS OF THE POWERS.

Gen. Chaffee Without Authority to Participate in the Expedition, Although Formally Requested.

FRENCHMAN MAY COMMAND

IF THE TROOPS OF THAT NATION CONSENT TO TAKE PART.

Military Men Elated at the Prospect of a Contest with the Chinese, Who Are Expected to Fight Stubbornly.

PEKING, Feb. 17.—A few days ago Count Von Waldersee wrote to the generals under his supervision notifying them to have all their available troops ready in two weeks for an expedition lasting eighty days. To-day General Chaffee and General Vovon, the French commander, received letters asking for their co-operation and expressing a desire to know what forces they can spare. In commencing his letter to General Chaffee, Count Von Waldersee says: "Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the negotiations for peace and also to circumstances rendering such a course desirable, it will probably be necessary to resume military operations on a large scale, especially towards the west."

It is not thought likely that General Chaffee will agree to such a plan without instructions from Washington. The French commander, however, is expected to do so. Count Von Waldersee's plans contemplate offering the command of the expedition in the first instance to Sir Alfred Gaselee, the British commander, but it is believed that, in view of his recent illness, General Gaselee will inform Count Von Waldersee that he is unable to accept the command. In that event it will be offered to General Vovon, provided the French fall in with the arrangement which Count Von Waldersee believes will be the case. Such an offer to General Vovon would have the effect, it is thought, of overcoming the differences which have existed between the French and Germans, because it would be a demonstration of Count Von Waldersee's confidence in the military ability of the French commander.

Ere long an announcement is expected that the destination of the proposed expedition is Si-NGAN-FU. The foreign envoys believe its object to compel the Chinese to accept the terms of the powers. It is thought that when it becomes known that the expedition has started the imperial court will hasten to comply immediately with all the demands of the joint note.

The military are much elated at the prospect of active service. Many believe the Chinese army will strive to the utmost to protect the province of Shen-Si against invasion.

Patience Required.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Peking correspondent of the Times, writing Saturday, says: "A general order was issued to-day directing the forces under Count Von Waldersee's command to prepare to take the field, the idea being to occupy the Chinese in the province of Shan-Si. The position is full of difficulties. It requires firmness and patience and not an impetuous expedition into the interior, which is only likely to drive the court further westward."

DE WET HARD PRESSED

SAID TO BE EXHAUSTED AND HARASSED ON ALL SIDES.

Lord Kitchener and Staff Personally Directing Operations Against the Willy Boer Leader.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The War Office has made the following announcement: "Lord Kitchener, having expressed a desire for a financial assistant, in view of the heavy expenditure proceeding in South Africa, the secretary of state for war has appointed Guy Douglas Arthur Fleetwood Wilson, under secretary of state for war, to proceed to South Africa and to act temporarily as financial adviser of Lord Kitchener. Mr. Wilson will leave Saturday."

Sir Alfred Milner, having notified the government of New South Wales of his intention to send an officer to recruit in Australia for the South African constabulary, the government has replied that the colony objects to such a proceeding.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Dr. Aar, dated Feb. 16, confirms the report of the arrival there of Lord Kitchener and his staff to superintend the chase of Gen. De Wet. The correspondent says: "De Wet's force is now denuded of almost all transport vehicles, and his horses are exhausted."

Other South African dispatches report that several columns are pursuing General De Wet, whose exact whereabouts, however, is not indicated.

The Times correspondent at De Aar confirms the report that De Wet's command is "extremely exhausted," and "harassed on all sides." He adds: "Unfortunately the heavy rains have handicapped the movement of troops from the north. The country is reduced to a swamp. The rise of the Orange river behind the Boers, which ought to have been an advantage, has only prevented the cooperation of General Bruce-Hamilton's column on the enemy's rear. The invaders get sympathy,

but few recruits except mere youths. They are mainly armed with Lee-Metfords."

Dispatches from Pretoria announce that a commando has been sent to General French's cordon westward.

Another death from bubonic plague has occurred at Cape town, and two fresh cases are reported. The discharging of ships is at a standstill.

LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

Accident to the Kearsarge's Thirteen-Inch Gun of a Trivial Nature.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 17.—The accident to one of the thirteen-inch guns on the battleship Kearsarge while she was cruising recently off Key West, in the Gulf of Mexico, as reported last night, is said by her officers to be of a trivial nature. No damage was done to the gun except to the rifling. A premature discharge of one of the shells was the cause.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A mail report giving an account of the bursting of a shell in the bore of one of the big thirteen-inch guns of the United States warship Kearsarge has been received at the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department. The accident occurred at Key West, Fla., when the ship was at target practice off Pensacola, Fla. The damage resulting is said to be not serious, and consisted mainly in the reforming or "gouging" of the tube. This will not prevent the gun being used again. The naval officials treat the matter lightly and say that such explosions occur occasionally. It is believed, moreover, that the cause of an explosion has occurred in one of the thirteen-inch guns. The pecuniary loss will not be very large.

END IS NOT FAR OFF

BUT TWO WEEKS MORE OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Large Amount of Work Yet to Be Done, and Night Sessions of the Senate Are Probable.

GOOD SIZED ROWS PROMISED

BEFORE ALL THE APPROPRIATION BILLS ARE OUT OF THE WAY.

Several Knotty Problems to Be Solved by the Conference Committees of the Two Houses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The last week but one of the present session of Congress will be an exceedingly busy one in the House. Much business remains to be disposed of, and the inevitable crowding which characterizes the closing hours of Congress has begun already. The appropriation bills, so far as the House is concerned, are in fairly good shape. The last of them, the general deficiency bill, will follow on the heels of the sundry civil bill, which is about half completed. These bills and conference reports will be given the right of way over everything else. All other matters, some of them of great importance relatively, but not of imperative necessity to be passed, will have to take their chances in the final rush. Speaker Henderson is almost constantly besieged by members importuning him in the interest of various bills. He is keeping everything clear for the great bills and letting the driftwood of legislation into the current only when it will not impede progress of things which must pass Congress before March 4. There are many knotty problems to be solved in connection with the appropriation bills over differences between the two houses, and many good-sized rows are promised. The ultimate fate of the river and harbor bill will probably depend upon how heavily it is loaded when it comes back from the Senate. The biggest fight between the two houses, from present appearances, is likely to occur over the war revenue reduction act. The Senate conferees seem determined at present to force the Senate substitute, or allow the bill to fall. But the House conferees are standing firm, and, as many members of the House have their backs up, the impression prevails that the House will support their conferees, and if it does, the Senate in the end may be compelled to yield. To-morrow is suspension day, and the bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the St. Louis exposition will be put on its passage. A motion to suspend the rules will cut off opportunity for amendment, and no doubt is entertained that this bill will command the two-thirds necessary to secure its passage upon a motion to suspend the rules. The programme with reference to this and other measures is being modified. It is expected that if it becomes certain before March 4 that an extra session is to be called.

The Senate will devote practically all its time during the present week to appropriation bills. The postoffice appropriation bill probably will be taken up to-morrow on convening, though it may give place to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The amount of time to be occupied in discussing these measures will depend largely upon the determination which may be reached with reference to the ship subsidy bill. So long as the Democrats feel that the subsidy bill is to be pressed in case of a lull they will insist upon debating all measures presented. The bill making appropriations for fortifications will also receive attention during the week, and it is expected the conference report on the Indian bill will be considered. The army bill will probably be reported late in the week, but not in time to be debated before the beginning of next week. There is some talk of the renewal of night sessions, but it is not probable that they will be undertaken until the closing days of the session.

President Confers with Senators.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The President had Senators Hanna and Allison as his guests at dinner this evening. Later Senators Spooner, Aldrich and Platt, of Connecticut called, all the visitors remaining with the President at a late hour. The occasion gave the President an opportunity to discuss with the Senate leaders the existing status of the business of Congress and the calling of an extra session.

Snow in the City of Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 17.—Early this morning snow fell in this city and in the valley of Mexico. The ground being covered with snow in the higher suburbs. The amount of time to be occupied in discussing these measures will depend largely upon the determination which may be reached with reference to the ship subsidy bill. So long as the Democrats feel that the subsidy bill is to be pressed in case of a lull they will insist upon debating all measures presented. The bill making appropriations for fortifications will also receive attention during the week, and it is expected the conference report on the Indian bill will be considered. The army bill will probably be reported late in the week, but not in time to be debated before the beginning of next week. There is some talk of the renewal of night sessions, but it is not probable that they will be undertaken until the closing days of the session.

Surprise to Russians.

Regret at the "Unfortunate Incident" Expressed by Editors.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, who describes the action of M. De Witte in raising the duty on all the principal imports from the United States as a "reprehensible and disproportionate to America's duty on sugar," says: "If any official negotiations have been going on they must have been entirely conducted in Washington. Russians have been taken by surprise and the Russian papers, which are always well disposed towards the United States, express great regret at the 'unfortunate incident' and a hope that some amicable arrangement may be reached."

Belgium Has Taken No Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Count Lichterfeld, the minister of the United States from Belgium, says his government has not taken any steps looking to retaliation against the United States because of the continued imposition of a countervailing duty on Belgian sugar imported into the United States. The countervailing duty on Belgian sugar has been imposed for several years past. Recently, as has been the custom annually, it has been restated or re-

AIM OF RUSSIA

RETALIATION NOT THE SOLE PURPOSE OF DE WITTE'S ORDER.

Trying to Show the World that His Country is Able to Stand the Test of a Tariff War.

WANTS TO IMPRESS GERMANY

EVEN MORE THAN HE DESIRES TO PUNISH THE UNITED STATES.

Discriminating Duty Imposed by Russia Certain to Decrease American Iron and Steel Exports.

DEGREE WAS A SURPRISE

NEWSPAPERS EXPRESS REGRET AT THE "UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT."

De Witte's Reprisal Out of All Proportion to the Countervailing Duty Imposed on Sugar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—Shrewd observers in St. Petersburg believe that the Russian minister of finance, M. De Witte, in imposing a discriminating duty on American manufactures of iron and steel, was not only animated by a desire to protect Russian sugar producers, but was eager to seize an opportunity to mobilize Russia's industrial army, with a view of proving its ability to stand the test of a tariff war. It is believed, moreover, that he desires to impress Germany even more than the United States.

The Russian press does not give any particular approval to the experiment. The Bourse Gazette, usually influenced by the minister of finance, warns both sides against implicit faith in the Bismarckian theory that tariff wars do not disturb good political relations, pointing out that experience has shown the opposite to be the case as a rule. "We hope the friction will be as quickly removed as it arose," continues the Bourse Gazette, "since the political relations now existing between the two powers are the best they have ever known. Both are playing the game of the Tertium Quidem, which is preparing a blow against both Doubtless American public opinion is wiser than the sugar producers and the government that is acting in their interest."

The Novosti, correctly representing Russian public opinion as to the Russian government's sugar policy, demands the abolition of the domestic tax and of a system devised to enable a few lazy manufacturers to make enormous profits at the expense of consumers. Russia's export policy, the Novosti contends, is designed principally to support high domestic prices. It is well known that one of the chief obstacles to temperance work in Russia is the price of sugar, which checks the consumption of tea.

The Novoe Vremya reminds Americans that they are the principal commercial beneficiaries of Russian railway enterprises in eastern Asia, and expresses a hope that the United States Supreme Court will decide in Russia's favor. "Reprisals between friendly nations," it says, "should remain as a last resort. Hitherto Russia and the United States have been able to settle their differences peacefully, whether political or commercial." Evidently the Novoe Vremya's article was written before M. De Witte retaliated.

Americans here have long been convinced that one of the most formidable obstacles to the development of America's export trade with Russia is the lack of steamship lines between New York and St. Petersburg profitable. Therefore, they deplore any action that would tend to aggravate the difficulty.

MANUFACTURERS CONCERNED.

Conference of Makers of Agricultural Implements to Be Held.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Stirred to the sense of the necessity of immediate action, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association will endeavor to assemble the leading manufacturers of agricultural implements in the United States in Chicago at an early date for the purpose of discussing the retaliatory tariff which the Russian government intends to place in effect on March 1. The directors of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association will hold a conference to-morrow, when arrangements will be made to send out notices to all manufacturers interested in the Russian trade asking them to attend the meeting. The chief object in calling the manufacturers together will be to canvass the situation from a view to its correction. It is understood that the manufacturers will endeavor to get a sugar importer to protest against the tariff imposed on beet sugar from Russia and thus carry the question before the directors in the hope that the tariff may be changed.

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adjusted, and this has given rise to the impression that the step was taken recently by this government. The restated duty makes little, if any, difference in the existing rates.

HELD FOR ROBBERY.

Arrest of Three Men Suspected of Stealing Revenue Stamps.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Secret service officials declare they are confident that they have captured three of the men who robbed the internal revenue office at Peoria on the night of Jan. 25 of \$5,000 in stamps. The men under arrest are John Delehanty, James McVey and John Reagan, who have been placed under bonds of \$10,000 to await the action of the federal grand jury. The men are held on the charge of attempting to sell "washed" stamps, but the secret service agents say they hope to be able to substantiate the robbery charge. The arrest of Delehanty and McVey was made in the office of a firm of brokers in the Rookery building, where they produced a bundle of documentary stamps amounting to \$1,800 in value. They agreed to part with them for \$1,100. It is said that Delehanty, after a severe examination by Agent McGinnis, made a partial confession in which he implicated Reagan, who was later arrested at the Richmond Hotel.

TRUCE IN VENEZUELA.

Asphalt Controversy Temporarily Adjusted by Minister Loomis.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Feb. 17.—The asphalt controversy has been temporarily adjusted by the diplomacy of the United States minister to Venezuela, Francis B. Loomis, and the matter will doubtless go to the courts, as it is reported that the United States government desires a formal adjudication of the rival interests involved. It is understood that Mr. Loomis has conveyed a request to this effect to the Venezuelan government. Should the decision be against the New York and Bermudes Company, then the question of intervention will be opened afresh.

Trouble is feared at Pich lake should an attempt to eject the New York and Bermudes Company be made before a decision has been reached by the courts.

TO KEEP THE ISLANDS

DENMARK DECIDES NOT TO SELL WEST INDIAN POSSESSIONS.

United States Government Reported to Have Been Notified That All Negotiations Are Off.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—"The Danish government," says the Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail, "has suddenly broken off all dealings with the United States regarding the sale of the Danish West Indies. This is due to a satisfactory offer made by the Danish East Asian Steamship Company, to assist and in the future to administer the islands. The American government has been notified as to this decision."

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Times says: "From a competent source I learn that the Danish West Indies will not be sold during the present Parliamentary session. The syndicate will form a new transatlantic steamship company and undertake other commercial enterprises in connection with the islands, whose excellent ports will be, it is presumed, invaluable when the Nicaragua canal is finished. The negotiations are still uncompleted, but they will be settled before October, and the negotiations with the United States will then be dropped. Mr. Anderson, a prominent director of the East Asiatic Steamship Company, is among the most anxious to retain the islands."

CABINET HAS RESIGNED

RESIGNATION OF SPANISH MINISTERS TENDERED SATURDAY.

Coachen's Strike Stopped by Gen. Weyler—Count of Caserta and Don Carlos Now at Odds.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—At the Cabinet council last Friday the Ministry's resignation was drawn up and it was handed to the Queen Regent Saturday. Nothing, however, has yet been settled, although the Madrid papers are suggesting the possible personnel of a Silvela Cabinet.

The Valencia newspapers assert that anti-clerical demonstrations occurred Thursday last at Suva and Jativa. In the former town a mob marched through the streets to the Jesuit convent and committed depredations. Fifteen hundred demonstrators paraded in Jativa, bearing black flags and tricolors. They were dispersed by gendarmes.

This morning all the coachesmen of the smartest hired carriages in Madrid went on strike, and General Weyler had the president of the coachesmen's society arrested. All the persons arrested for participating in the demonstrations against the Jesuits and against the royal marriage have been liberated.

Caserta Scored by Carlos.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—In view of recent statements that the friendly relations between Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, and the Count of Caserta had not been interrupted since the Carlist war, the pretender's representative in Paris, Count La Tour Landry, announces that all political relations between them ceased when the Count of Caserta went to Madrid and placed his children in the Alfonso army. "Don Carlos, the fact of the fact," says Count La Tour Landry, "that a Bourbon should forget in such a manner the principles of legitimacy and should set such a bad example for his followers in Naples."

Crisis in Servia.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Krushevo, describing the funeral of King Milan there Saturday comments upon the strange proceeding of King Alexander in leaving it entirely to Emperor Francis Joseph to defray the expenses of and superintend the burial of the remains of his father, says: "The situation in Servia is understood to be strained. The Cabinet has resigned and King Alexander feared